occasion for the passage of another ordinance by alleging in effect that Baltimore City, under its police powers, has the authority to pass a valid measure, providing for the separation of the races in the matter of their residences, churches and schools. In due time the City Council passed another measure, and this will sooner or later demand some attention at our hands. It is as unconstitutional as its predecessors, and we will be derelict in our duty if we do not contest its validity to the end.

Prof. Thomas W. Turner, now of Howard University, Washington, D. C., but for some time secretary of this branch, filed a complaint with the Public Service Commission against the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, charging unjust discrimination against himself and Mrs. Turner, on a specific trip made by them on the lines of said railroad, at Thanksgiving, 1912, and general discrimination by this road against its passengers of African descent. At the hearing before the commission I was your representative and conducted Professor Turner's case. The hearing ended in a ruling by the commission ordering the railway company to remedy the conditions complained of, and instructing the railway company, so far as practicable, to provide equal accommodations for all of the patrons of the road. I learn that for some time following this finding by the commission that the railway company made some effort to abide by the order, but that the old conditions have now been revived, and travel on this road is as unpleasant as ever for Negroes. It rests with those who must use this road to see to it that these conditions are improved, and they cannot expect people who have only occasional use for the road to be very much concerned about them. I am prompted to say this because at the hearing we had to rely almost wholly upon the testimony of Professor and Mrs. Turner, who lived at the time in this city, and who, like the most of us, have but slight occasion to travel on the Eastern shore. I summoned several ministers and business men, a college president and an editor of a colored newspaper published in the territory traversed by the road, but of all those summoned (and all of them were directly concerned in the matter) one of them alone responded. Most of them neglected even to reply to letters sent them asking their aid and assistance.

During the summer, at the instance of a conductor of the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad Company, a young man named James Jenkins was arrested, charged with violating the separate-car law. He was duly indicted, but has not been brought to trial. My appearance, as that also of Mr. W. T. McGuinn, was entered in the case at the instance of the president of the local branch, Dr. F. N. Cardozo. We had bail furnished for the young man by Mr. E. B. Taylor, our treasurer, and we stand ready to try the case whenever it is called for trial.

Charles Guth, a wealthy candy manufacturer, was arrested early in the month of September, 1913, charged with the murder of George A. Murphy, a colored chauffeur in his employ. First, at the instance of the family of the deceased, and then by direction of the president of the branch, I appeared at the coroner's inquest, and sought by all the means at my command to see that justice should be done in a case which to many seemed, then and now, a woeful miscarriage of justice. The coroner's jury exonerated Guth. Not despairing, however, Mr. W. T. McGuinn, who was associated with me, and I had several interviews with the State's attorney, Hon. William F. Broening, and after some delay he consented to send the papers in the matter to the grand jury. It is a matter of common knowledge that the case was dismissed. It is not to be supposed, however, that this is the end of the matter; for in a capital offense of this sort there is no statute of limitations, and if it can ever be shown, as many confidently believe, that Murphy was murdered Guth may yet have to stand trial.

On September 30, as the direct consequence of the new segregation legislation, and the inflamed state of the public mind produced thereby, George Howe, a colored man, was arrested for firing into a crowd of men and boys who were stoning his residence at 951 Hartford Avenue. He shot four boys, but they were not seriously hurt. At the trial of three of the cases, held on the following morning, at the Northeastern Police Station, before Justice George D. Dean, Howe was found guilty and sentenced to two months in jail in each case.

On account of the absence of one of the injured boys at the morning session, Howe was held for another hearing the same day at 3 p. m. Accompanied by Mr. William C. McCard, who had been retained by Howe's landlord, Mr. McGuinn and I, as representatives of your body, appeared at the station house at 3 o'clock. After a conference over the matter we agreed to enter an appeal from the ruling of the justice in the three cases already heard, and to pray a jury trial in the other. This we did. Through the generosity of Mr. W. H. Burkett, we were enabled to give bail and thus have Howe released. Otherwise, being a stranger and almost unknown, he would have had to remain in jail until his trial; and without the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People acting through its counsel, Howe would now be serving a term of eight months for no other crime than protecting his home from a miserable mob bound on doing him injury for assuming to live in a so-called white

On November 11 one of the cases came on to be heard before His Honor, Judge James M. Ambler, without a jury, and after a searching investigation of all the facts and circumstances sur-